

Posttest

If you wish to receive continuing education credit for this program, you must complete this posttest. Each question below contains five suggested answers, of which one or more is correct. Choose all correct answers for each question.

26. Which of the following statements(s) is (are) true?

- (A) Chromium is excreted in urine and bile as Cr (III).
- (B) Cr (III) is generally more toxic than Cr (IV).
- (C) Cr (III) is absorbed more quickly than Cr (VI).
- (D) Cr (VI) is carcinogenic when inhaled.
- (E) Chromium is stored in bones and teeth.

27. Biologically active chromium is in the

- (A) 0 valence state
- (B) +1 valence state
- (C) +2 valence state
- (D) +3 valence state
- (E) +6 valence state.

28. Significant chromium uptake occurs in the

- (A) adrenal gland
- (B) lung
- (C) kidneys
- (D) muscle
- (E) liver.

29. Dermal signs of chromium exposure can include

- (A) angioneurotic edema
- (B) penetrating, painless, and persistent ulcers
- (C) scleroderma-like lesions
- (D) dermatitis with eczema and edema
- (E) erythema nodosum.

30. Treatment recommendations for patients with chronic chromium poisoning can include

- (A) prolonged chelation therapy with dimercaprol
- (B) cessation of further exposure
- (C) a half-face canister respirator in areas with high airborne concentrations
- (D) surveillance for lung cancer
- (E) topical ascorbic acid treatment for chrome ulcers.

31. Which of the following statement(s) is (are) true?

- (A) Chromium deficiency might result in glucose intolerance.
- (B) Cr (VI) compounds are irritating and corrosive.
- (C) Cr (III) readily passes through cell membranes.
- (D) Chrome holes are most often found on the legs and back.
- (E) Chromium compounds might be skin and pulmonary sensitizers.

32. Effects of chronic chromium exposure can include

- (A) pancreatitis
- (B) nasal mucosal irritation
- (C) central nervous system depression
- (D) chromium-induced asthma
- (E) lung cancer.

33. Because Cr (VI) is a powerful oxidizing agent, it

- (A) causes gastrointestinal hemorrhage when ingested
- (B) causes skin necrosis on dermal contact
- (C) is transported readily in air and water
- (D) causes dysrhythmias
- (E) is eliminated in the urine.

Note to Nurses

CDC is accredited by the American Nurses Credentialing Center's (ANCC) Commission on Accreditation. ANCC credit is accepted by most State Boards of Nursing.

California nurses should write in "ANCC - Self-Study" for this course when applying for relicensure. A provider number is **not** needed.

Iowa nurses must be granted special approval from the Iowa Board of Nursing. Call 515-281-4823 or e-mail marmago@bon.state.ia.us to obtain the necessary application.